

ASSORTED MERCHANDISE

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,



SHIP NICOYA,

For Sale
ON
The Most Liberal Terms

AT THE
STORES
OF

John Thomas Waterhouse.

INCLUDING

MEN'S CLOTHING

MEN'S AND

LADIES'

BOOTS

Christy's and other Hats,

Zouave Peaked Caps,

Ladies' Riding Hats,

Long Cloth,

Shooting,

Bed Ticking, Cottons,

Bricks, Garden Tiles, Slates,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,

A LARGE

VARIETY OF SADDLES,

RITS,

Corrugated and

Plain Galvanized

IRON SHEETS,

Steam Boat Irons,

Hollow-ware,

Hardware, Guns,

Shot, Gunpowder,

Sheet Lead, Anchors, Chains, Try-Pots,

Sheet, Bar and Pig Iron,

Continuous Iron Fencing,

Fence Wire,

Hubbuck's White

Lead,

Whiting,

SING AND OTHER PAINTS, SOILED OIL,

Putty, Chalk, Rosin,

Castile Soap, Olive Oil,

Loaf Sugar, Stationery,

Crockery and

Glassware,

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

Beraple—1 & 2 bush. Bags,

Bagging, Foot-stools,

Brussels Carpet and Rugs,

Hassocks,

A large

SELECTION OF FRESH GROCERIES,

Block Tin, Agricultural Implements,

Violet, Green, Mauve and other

Colored Inks, Walking Canes,

Waterproof Clothing,

ALSO—On hand Two of the

CELEBRATED BARBON PATENT

American Steam Fire-Proof Safes,

Etc., Etc.,

(1)

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE

THE CARGO

OF THE

HAWAIIAN BARK "KA MOI,"

S. GEERKEN, Master,

JUST ARRIVED FROM BREMEN

Consisting in Part of

Assorted Styles

Fancy English and French Prints!

English and French Muslins, Victoria Lawns,

Heavy Blue Denims, Blue and Brown Cotton Drill,

White, Blue and Brown Cottons, Hickory Stripes,

Ticking, Fine White Linen, Scotch Ginghams,

Woolen Blankets, Etc., Etc.,

Comprising a Full Assortment of

New and Desirable Dry and Fancy Goods,

And a Fine Assortment of

NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING!

Fancy Wire, Galvanized Iron Pipe,

Galvanized Buckets,

Tinned Sausages, and Cutlery.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GROCERIES!

Paints and Oils, Demijohns, Corks,

Roofing Slates, Wall Paper,

Ale and Porter, Holland's Gin,

Martell's Brandy, Riga Doppelkummel,

Ruinart's and Fils' Champagne,

Steam Coal, Blacksmith's Coal, Fire Bricks,

Bath Bricks, New Oil Casks, in Shooks,

Coarse Salt, Russia Rope, Assorted sizes,

Portland Cement, Etc., Etc.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, over...\$36,000,000!

Cash Dividends in 1868,...\$3,257,157.26.

The Largest Life Insurance Company

IN THE WORLD!

Premiums must be Paid Semi-An-

nually or Quarterly.

ADAMS & WILDER,

41-176 Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AT

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

E. STREHZ & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS

From the Best Manufacturers

ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY

AND

THE UNITED STATES,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS

Consisting in Part, as follows—

Acids, Alums, Alum, Alcohol, Bluestone,

Cautic, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Cloves,

Chloroform, Elixirs, Chloroform,

Ether, Herbs, Roots and

Gums of different kinds.

Lubin's Extracts and Soaps,

Maria Farina Cologne, Fancy Soaps,

Florida Water, Bay Rum, Hair Oil,

Poultices and Toilet Articles.

Patent Medicines of All Kinds,

Gillman & Co's celebrated Pulmonary Troches,

Dr. Steven's Cough Syrup,

Dr. Seth Arnold's Balsam,

De Gripe's, and

Doudant's Peppine.

PERFUMERY

and PATENT MEDICINES,

SARSAPARILLA,

PILLS and

OINTMENTS,

De Jongh, Moller & Mitchell's Cod Liver Oil, Etc.

Meat Extract.

All of the Above Medicines

—WILL BE SOLD—

Either Wholesale or Retail,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Orders from the other Islands are solicited.

Ship's Medicine Chests, and Prescriptions of

all kinds, carefully put up.

We offer the above Stock at Prices as Low

as the Lowest.

At the Family Drug Store,

Corner of Port and Hotel Streets.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Quick Sales and Small Profits!

AT

RYAN'S TURNPIKE STORE!

Cor. Nuuanu and Prince Streets.

Farina and Tapioca.

THE WELL-KNOWN FARINA AND

TAPIoca,

From the Kolon Manufactory,

For Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices.

And in quantities to suit purchasers, by

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

FOR SALE!

SETS OF MULE HARNESS AND LEATHERS,

From the Hills Tannery.

For sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

LIVERPOOL SALT,

In New Oak Barrels, and for sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

RHINE WINE AND SLAKELET,

For Sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

MUNZ' YELLOW METAL,

And Composition Nails, for sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, 4 inch and 2

inch, ex H. C. WYLLIE, and for sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

SUPERIOR OAK BOATS,

For Custom's use. Also A LONG BOAT,

For Sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Is National Education Necessary?

BY REV. ROBERT PATTERSON, D. D.

That national education is necessary to the proper development of our free institutions, has been the general and undisputed opinion until the recent agitation begun by the Catholics, and prosecuted by the infidel portion of our community. Both now labor for the destruction of our existing public school system—Catholics demanding schools under the control of their priests, infidels demanding schools under the control of their philosophers. Of course the granting of control to the one class would exclude the other; and granting the control of education to the infidels would exclude the children of all other Christians, as well as Catholics. To get rid of the difficulty, the State of New York proposes to subsidize all denominations, and let each teach its own way; and a large sum has already been paid to denominational schools. This incenses the Protestants to such a degree that some excellent daily and religious papers have proposed the entire abolition of State education. They say, Let the parent, the natural guardian of the child, feed and clothe and educate his child in his own way, and lead him to his own Church. The State has no more business to teach a man's child letters, than to teach him a trade, or to baptize him, or feed him.

Now it is well not to decide a question of such grave importance as the education of a nation, rashly. Abstract rights may be asserted for the parent, or for the State, and nobody may be able to say just at first sight, whether these are existing rights, or only notions claimed as rights. If any abstract right can be undeniably asserted in the case, it is that the safety of the republic is the highest law. If family education, or the parental providence, will provide better for the education of our children into good citizens than State control, then by all means let us adopt it. But if on the contrary, parents will not sufficiently care for the education of their children unless under the control and direction of the State, then the public safety demands national education; and we must not allow ourselves to cast it off in a passion because a few foreigners demand its destruction, and embarrass us in its management. This question of the sufficiency of parental affection to provide a good education for the children, is entirely one of fact and experience. Have the people of those countries where education has been left to parental instinct, been sufficiently educated for the welfare of the community?

We need not go far for demonstrations. The natives of this continent have acted out fully the principles of leaving education entirely to the parents; and the condition of our Indians is the ultimate result. We are not quite ready for that degree of freedom.

But it is alleged that the parental love, influenced by religion, especially by the Catholic religion, would certainly attend to the education of the children, sufficiently at least for the purposes of free government. Let us then take the Catholic nations of Europe, and consider that for a thousand years both these principles have operated on them. The result is that type of character which we observe in the Catholic Dutch and Irish immigrants. It is not necessary to discuss the question, how long our republic institutions could resist such an influence? It is a mere question of chronology.

But still it is argued, You are stating a hypothetical state of matters. Here we have parental instigation, strengthened by Protestantism, and developed in the free Christian life of our community. The religious love and charity which have so well provided the land with Churches and Sabbath-schools may be trusted to supply the people with primary education.

Now it is quite providential that just at this crisis of the argument we are able to appeal to the experience of a Protestant country which has had all the advantages of religious zeal and charity we possess, and which has had two centuries of experience of their application in the primary education of the people, and which has recently been officially investigating the results, and publishing the results of those official investigations. That country is England. There, there is no system of common free schools; but Government grants in aid of sectarian schools are yearly raised. The English people are now publicly discussing this subject in town meetings; and the best talent of the British empire finds no theme more worthy of its best efforts than the statistics of education. On the 1st, and on the 3rd of February, two meetings were held in Liverpool, both presided over by the mayor, but in the interests of the two contending parties; one advocating sectarian, the other national, but not irreligious secular education. The National Education League advocates a national system of secular education compulsory upon every child not otherwise educated, but inviting voluntary religious education by the several churches at stated times. We shall not recite the arguments of either side, for the most part familiar to us; but we claim attention to the facts developed in the investigation and discussions.

The miserably insufficient education of England is well shown up by Mr. Mandella's examination of the statistics of the Committee of the Council on Education, at a public meeting in Liverpool on the 3rd of February. They have a revised code as a test of grade, and the sixth grade in the revised code is, ability to read a newspaper paragraph intelligently, to write the paragraph correct from dictation, and to do a sum in the first four rules of arithmetic. But out of 3,000,000 of school children they have never yet had 20,000 in any year come up to that very moderate grade of education. Mr. Mandella sent copies of this standard to the school authorities of Saxony and Switzerland, asking them how these results compared with their system of education. They replied, "Every child that leaves our schools has a much higher grade of education." Thus England receives only 20,000 children every year from sectarian schools able to read, write, and cipher, while Prussia with a smaller population counts 400,000 children of a much higher standard of education from her national school system. He goes on to say, "I have examined thousands of young people, and especially of young women working in our mills, and in our large towns, and the results are really most horrible. I found numbers of handsome well-dressed young women, earning good wages, who confessed to me that they never read a book in their lives, because they could not read; that they never heard of Bunyan, that they did not know who Milton was; but they thought they had heard of Shakespeare, because they had been to the play!" Comparing the peasantry of Germany and Switzerland with those of England, he is compelled to confess that "There is not that equality, there is not that misery, there is not that ignorance, that brutality, and those outrages which characterize our own country." This was a hard confession for an Englishman's national pride; but it is only the truth. This brutality of the uneducated classes is, it seems, now felt to be threatening not only the national greatness, but to be dangerous to English com-

merce and manufactures, the pillars of Britain's prosperity, and even imperiling the national existence. In fact the upper classes of England are now demanding compulsory national education in self-defense against a revolution as much more horrible than that of France as the English peasant is more fierce, brutal, and ignorant than the Frenchman.

This alarming state of ignorance and vice is not due to the poverty of the people. The English workman receives higher wages than the German. The Education Union asserts that in all England there are only 250,000 children who need to be educated at the public expense. It is the result of neglect, or of avarice on the part of parents. They send their babes of six or seven years old to work in the factories, and in the coal pits, as soon as they could earn three half pence a day, until the Factory Act prohibited them. They now send such children to field labor in the agricultural districts; making the English agricultural laborer, according to the report of the Parliamentary Commission, the most ignorant and brutish peasant in the world, and her working people and their children a terror to society.

The Mayor of Liverpool, at the meeting above referred to, declared himself in favor of compulsory education as indispensable to the safety of the nation. He said that of 30,413 boys taken into custody in Liverpool, only 351, or about one in a hundred, could read or write. The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution: "That the educational destitution of England and Wales, involving, as it does, an increasing amount of pauperism and crime, and threatening our pre-eminence as a commercial and manufacturing nation, calls for the immediate action of the Government."

Mr. Mathews of Birmingham, at the same meeting, said, with the unanimous consent of the audience: "He was there to state what none would gainsay—that we were a badly-educated people; that the present system of education had failed; that in the best educated districts the standard of education was far inferior to what it ought to be; that we were being outstripped by Switzerland, Saxony, Austria, the North German and United States; and that German and American goods were rapidly supplanting all over the world the productions hitherto manufactured by British industry." At other meetings in the manufacturing districts, still more startling statements were made.

It thus appears that the results of the best efforts of sectarian education in the freest country in the world save our own, are an ignorant, demoralized, and brutal peasantry, incapable of competing in the markets of the world with the manufacturers of Germany and America, and a terror to their rulers, requiring a standing army in the manufacturing districts to prevent revolution; an army, however, utterly unable to repress the continual outrages, assaults and murders of these ignorant masses. If we wish to transform the American citizen into the English peasant, let us exchange our American National Education for the English system of sectarian schools, which the English people are now abandoning with disgust.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.—It will be remembered that the national authorities of the Argentine Republic offered a prize of £1,600 for the best system of curing meat, so as to preserve its freshness, and at the same time leave its nutritive qualities unimpaired and be capable of extensive application. A large number of competitors presented themselves, but none have been deemed worthy of the award. The report of the committee formed to decide this matter has been forwarded to the government. In view of the importance of this subject, we make the following extracts: "The systems proposed by competitors comprised seven from this country and fifty-five from foreign parts, of which twenty-seven were with samples. One and all had to meet with the difficulties peculiar to whichever of the above classes their system belonged. Some preserved the meat well enough, but were too expensive to be of any use, and of all the samples laid before us there were only two free from putrefaction. These were presented by Luis Bodard of Strasburg, and Henry Scott, of Glasgow. Henry Scott impregates the whole animal with sulphuric acid, giving the meat a red color, and keeping it quite fresh and pure. Unfortunately, no matter how often you wash or cook it, the smell of the sulphuric acid still remains, and both the meat and soup have a sharp and acid taste. Luis Bodard steeps the meat in pieces in a solution of sulphate of soda, sealing it up hermetically. The meat when taken out is pale and soft, but soon assumes its natural color, without any chemical taste adhering either to the meat or gravy. When cooked, it can hardly be distinguished from fresh meat. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that a portion of the albumen and nourishing element is lost in the pickle. Then, again, it requires much trouble and expense to seal the tins hermetically. M. Bodard tried his system some years ago at Montevideo, under his personal direction, but had to give it up and return to France. Although the committee was glad to see these samples in preservation we cannot award the prize to either, because Mr. Scott's system does not put the meat in a satisfactory condition before the public, and Mr. Luis Bodard's is too expensive for use on a large scale. There was a sample of best presented by Mr. H. Meyer, of Bremen, which at first sight, might be taken for fresh meat, but it was pickled in salt and glycerine, which put it out of the pale of competition. Meantime, these three methods of beef preserving are so far above all others, that we recommend the national government to give a diploma of honorary mention to Messrs Luis Bodard, (of Strasburg), Henry Scott, (of Glasgow), and H. Meyer, (of Bremen).—European Times.

THE MOSCOW GAZETTE, in a letter from its Constantinople correspondent, expresses great alarm at the Turkish armaments. It says that Turkey has ordered 350,000 breech-loaders in America, and eight new iron-clads in addition to the eleven she already possesses, and the four which she is to get from the Viceroy of Egypt. "What," asks the Russian paper, "can be the object of this Porte in thus increasing its naval forces? It is certainly not any danger from the side of Greece or of Egypt, for Turkey has already triumphed over both, without having recourse to such means. Nor can it be admitted that her armaments are caused by the intention of resisting the fleets of the Western powers in case of need. The real reason of her extraordinary activity is that she wishes to threaten war upon the Black Sea, which are not only disarmed, but cannot even be protected by the smallest flotilla, while the Turkish iron-clad can, if necessary, appear in twenty-four hours before Odessa or Sebastopol."

In Abyssinia, butter is much used as an article of attire, and for that climate it has many advantages. A good pat of butter being stuck upon the head, an Abyssinian goes forth with no other covering than fashion and big-leaved sentiment adorning. The genital member is the breast, and, looking down, a bad bad conductor helps to keep the Abyssinian body at the normal 100 degrees Fahrenheit, cooled so strenuously by nature.

MERCHANDISE, &C.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

JUST RECEIVED

...PER...

Bark KA MOI,

From Bremen,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

...OF...

MERCHANDISE!

Expressly and Carefully

Selected for this Market!

...CONSISTING OF...

DRY GOODS, WOOLEN GOODS,

HOSIERY, HARDWARE,

Clothing, Fancy Goods!

BLACK SILK UMBRELLAS,

WHITE, BLUE, AND

RED WOOLEN BLANKETS.

French Calf Skins, French Kid Gloves,

Dundee Hemp Canvas and Sail Twine,

RAVENS DUCK,

Gilt Frame Mirrors

Assorted Sizes.

A large asst. GERMAN CIGARS,

Lined Oil, Fence Wire,

Window Glass, Epsom Salts,

Jamaica Pomatum and Philocome,

Ground Mustard, Ground Ginger,

Curry Powder, Sweet Oil,

Sardines, in 1 & 2 lbs.

Asst. Fruit Jams & Jellies,

French Prunes, in Glass Jars,

Cephalonia Currants, in 10 lb tins, French Chocolate,

Canary and Rape Seed, in demijohns.

Herb and Wine Vinegar.

Deetjen's Pale Ale, Muller's Lager Beer,

Holland Gin, Bell Brand;

French Cognac.

Old Sherry & Port Wine,

Champagne Cognac,

GENUINE HOCK WINES.

SUPERIOR FRENCH CLARET,

Alcohol in 5 Gallon Demijohns,

Full Proof, 96 per cent.

6c Rec. Etc. Etc. Etc. 2m

AT WHOLESALE

—AND—

RETAIL!

—BY—

CASTLE & COOKE,

Consisting in Part of—

Finest White all Wool 4-4 Flannel,

Finest White all Wool 4-4 Flannel,

Good Grey and White all Wool.

Flannels, 10x4 Beached Sheetings,

Shawls, 10x4 Beached Sheetings,

Shawls, 10x4 Beached